

RANCHING

Cattle and Horse Ranching In Western Canada — Steers Brought 10 Cents a Pound on the Seattle Market.

That big money is made by the large cattle rancher in Western Canada, and also by the small farmer as well, is shown by the indisputable facts presented from time to time. A rancher, near Gleichen, Alberta, who commenced in a small way nine years ago, recently disposed of 1,243 cattle at a total of \$101,304.50, and this was only his surplus stock for the present season.

A December shipment of 217 head of ranch steers brought the owner an average of over \$80 per head. They were taken straight from the range without any grain feeding and were in excellent condition to be sold for the Christmas trade. Another shipment of 100 head, averaging \$70 each, was made to Seattle. The highest price paid on the Seattle market was for an Alberta steer, which weighed 1,700 lbs., and brought the fancy price of 10¢ per lb., or \$170.

Six carloads of live stock from ranches 65 miles from Pincher, Alberta, shipped to Spokane, excited keen competition there on account of their exceptional quality. The price realized was \$10,028. American dealers say they must look to Canada for beef supplies.

A livestock firm, which has shipped over 2,000 head of beef cattle to the American farmer since the middle of November, reports a splendid reception of Alberta stock in the United States.

A carload of choice Alberta steers were sold early in January for shipment to the British Columbia coast at \$6.70 per 100 lbs., and later on, a lot from Carstairs brought \$6.90—the highest price paid since the spring of 1915. Shipments from Calgary livestock yards during 1915 were: Horses, 8,075; cattle, 30,577; hogs, 141,515; sheep, 12,110. A course in agriculture and livestock demonstration which has been conducted by the Provincial Dept. of Agriculture here was well attended, showing the interest taken by city residents in agricultural progress.

John Young, of Selby, Man., gives his experience in sheep raising as follows, as quoted in a local paper:

"I bought a bunch of fifty ewes, which cost me \$20,000. With this little flock I demonstrated just what can be done in the sheep business. This fall I sold fifty fat lambs at \$6.50 per head; \$8.25 and 18 of the best ewe lambs, which I kept. I paid at \$8.00 per head \$144. The wool sold at an average of \$2.07 per head, \$107.50. This makes the very nice total of \$52,250. "They ran out nearly every day all winter. The value of hay and oats was small, and one can make them very comfortable through the winter with very little expense. For shelter I have a shed about 125 feet long and 14 feet wide, which I cover with straw. This gives them protection from the cold winds, yet it is always cool enough to be healthy."

"I intend going in more for sheep this fall, as I believe them to be the most profitable stock on the farm."

Desire of farmers and ranchers to increase their sheep holdings is indicated by the sale of 2,500 head recently at \$8,000 each. High wool prices and profitable demand for mutton are the reason given for such a figure.

Montana sheep breeders arranged last year for the Provincial Department of Agriculture to handle their wool output on a cooperative basis and obtained most satisfactory results. About 75,000 lbs. of wool were handled, netting the shippers over 20¢ per lb.—Advertisement.

Expensive.

"Your son graduated from college this year, did he not?"

"He did. I've got him in the office with me now."

"That's a good idea."

"I don't know about that. I've had to hire two extra office boys to keep him supplied with cigarettes."

SOAP IS STRONGLY ALKALINE and constant use will burn out the scalp. Cleanse the scalp by shampooing with "La Creole" Hair Dressing, and darken, in the natural way, those ugly, grizzly hairs. Price, \$1.00—Adv.

Worth Preserving.

"A citizen chased a pickpocket nine blocks yesterday and caught him."

"My! The pickpocket must have taken something valuable from the citizen."

"Yes. His wallet held only two one-dollar bills in currency, but it also contained some snapshots of fish the citizen caught this summer."

To Fortify the System Against Summer Heat.

Many users of Grove's Tastless Chill Tonics find it practice to take this old standard remedy regularly to fortify the system against the depressing effect of summer heat, as those who are strong withstand the heat of summer better than those who are weak. Price 50¢.

Compulsory.

Rear Admiral Peary, at a Washington tea, talked about his recent Long Beach flying trip when he fell 12,000 feet into the water without knowing it.

"I wasn't frightened," he said. "I thought that our swift descent was a piece of fancy flying. I am, in fact, as ignorant of aviation as the little boy was ignorant of history."

"Describe the terrors of the Baltic," his teacher asked this little boy.

"It's very evident," he answered. "It goes back to the time when they didn't take no bathes except by order."

WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY is her hair. If yours is streaked with ugly, grizzly gray hairs, use "La Creole" Hair Dressing and change it in the natural way. Price \$1.00—Adv.

Insignificance.

"Don't you know," said Omar, "I once marched in a procession that took seven hours to pass a given point."

"Of course," rejoined Helga, "the given point was a saloon."

VOGUES
AND
VANITIES
JULIA BOTTOMLEY



Happy Union of Voile and Organie.

Transparent organie, daintily embroidered, and striped or flower-sprinkled voiles are evidently made for one another. Adorned by hemstitching, designers have joined them and no one would ever wish to put them asunder. The result of this happy union is numerous, whimsical, and altogether adorable little afternoon and party frocks with much evocative charm. One of them makes its appearance, and every feminine beholder runs straight shopping to acquire such a frock for herself.

Designers vie with one another in making alluring models, and have shown how much can be done with these simple materials. One of the prettiest is made of white voile having a delicate crossbar in lines that are of blue, green, rose and black. But they are so fine that the colors are indistinct. Little sprigs of blue and dill-pink roses, no larger than a pea, are scattered over it. The skirt is made of three wide bands of voile set together with bands of transparent organie with a dainty embroidered edge. The embroidered edge overlaps the voile, and the plain edge is finished with narrow val lace. A band of the embroidered organie finishes the bottom of the skirt.

The baby waist is cut with short kimono sleeves. These are lengthened by puffs of organie extending to the wrist. This is gathered into a cuff of the embroidered organie finished with val lace. The bodice is made over a net foundation and finished with a deep collar of the embroidered organie. The grille is of lavender velvet ribbon. The underskirt is of plain white voile.

The dainty frock pictured is made of white voile striped with pale bands in maize blue and rose.



Cape-Collar and Cuff Sets.

The new matched sets of sheer material, made to wear with jackets, frocks and coats, add more style and life to the toilette than any other accessory of dress. They are undeniably low priced as compared to their effectiveness, and anyone may own at least two or three sets. For the needlewoman who knows how to do hand embroidery they make opportunity for the addition of real elegance to her wardrobe. But the ready-made, machine-embroidered sets look almost as well and are as crisp and fresh. Those who cannot embroider can make the sets, trimmed with plaited trills or hemstitched borders in contrasting colors.

Transparent organie is the dainty fabric most favored for making neck-wear, but there are several other materials each effective in its own way. Fine, washable silks, crepe georgette and crepe de chine, chiffon and net all are used in sets of equal charm. Even silk mill does well for these matched sets.

Frofts of net or lace on the less sheer materials, and embroidered organie borders, help make up the endless variety of style in which these matched sets are shown. But the embroidered sets with dots or small flower designs and eyelet work are,

above all, the most elegant. Very narrow, clumsy lace edgings are liked on them. Three of the most pleasing designs in sets are shown in the picture. These accessories look best with plain frocks and coats and are out of harmony with fussy clothes. They catch the eye first and should be worth while to look at.

Besides sets made of sheer materials others of pipe and linen, to be worn with tailored suits of any sort, also having something of a vogue. Occasionally they are to be seen stiffened, but oftener they are worn soft. Collars are smaller in these however, fabrics, and trimming—even rows of machine stitching—is conspicuous by its absence.

Evolution of Hat Trimming.

A curious change has taken place in the trimming of hats. Formerly a hat was deliberately trimmed with this or that—flowers, feathers, or something else—a separate ornament attached to the hat. Now the trimming is made as it were in one with the hat—a sort of mural decoration. If the trimming were removed there would be nothing. The new hat is effective, less cumbersome and more beautiful, but also no less expensive.

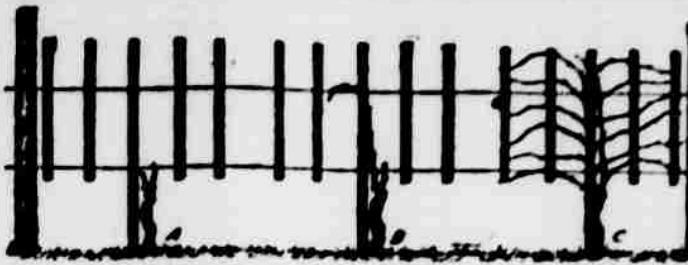
Vogue.

There is one embarrassment to be looked for in buying ready-made dresses this season; the skirt is likely to be very short, and often there is not enough depth of hem to lengthen it sufficiently for a tall woman if she is conservative in her tastes. If the material can be matched a plain skirt may be lengthened by adding a broad hem that is stitched up on the right side either with or without a piping at the top. Many skirts are trimmed at the top. Many skirts are trimmed with a false hem put on the

right side in this way. Another method for skirts and other thin materials is to add a piece of the proper depth, and then cover the join with a little trill or quilling, or with a silk-covered card put on in waves or loops. Some idea of this kind is often useful in altering an old dress.

Not only sweaters and middle suits made to pull over the head but a great many of the newest cloth suits are either fastened on the shoulders or made like jumpers.

GRAPE IS ONE OF SUREST FRUIT CROPS



Vine at Different Ages, Showing Training by Hudson Horizontal System—A, Pruned Vine in Its Third Year; B, Pruned Vine in Its Fourth Year; C, Unpruned Vine in Its Fourth Year.

When planting grapes, the exposure should be to the sun, as this fruit requires in sunshine, and the place should admit of cultivation on all sides. One or two year old vines may be used. At planting time the tips should be cut back three or four eyes and the roots well spread out. Fine soil should be dug so that the roots may be about six inches below the soil surface and well spread out. Fine soil should then be worked around them and well turned down. If the season should be dry, a mulch of coarse litter may be spread around the vine. If all the buds start the stronger one or two may be allowed to grow. Remove the others.

In order to understand the growing of grapes, it should be borne in mind that fruit is borne on wood of the present season, which arises from wood of the previous season. To illustrate: a growing shoot, or cane of 1915, makes buds. In 1916 a shoot arises from each bud; and near the base of this shoot the grapes are borne (one of four clusters on each). While every bud on the 1915 shoot may produce shoots or cane in 1916 only the strongest of these will bear fruit. The skilled grape-grower can tell by the looks of his cane at pruning time which buds will give rise to the grape-producing wood the following season. The larger and stronger buds usually give best results; but if the cane itself is very big and stout or if it is very weak and slender, he does not expect good results from any of its buds. A hard, well-dried cane indicates the diameter of a man's little finger is the ideal size.

Another thing to remember is that a vine should bear only limited number of clusters; only from 30 to 50 should be allowed to develop on one vine.

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Grapes do not require stimulating fertilizers. Wood ashes, about one-half bushel per acre, is one of the best fertilizers to apply. An application of three pounds per acre of the following mixture is recommended by some of the experiment stations: Ninety pounds sand and phosphate, 10 pounds sand and 20 pounds cottonseed meal.

Grapes are sometimes grafted or ringed for the purpose of hastening maturity and fruitfulness. Experiments at the experiment stations in New York and Massachusetts show that fruit on ringed vines is sometimes ten days to two weeks earlier than on unringed vines, and larger both in bunch and berry. Shoots bearing the bunches are ringed between the fruit and the arm bearing the shoot. The ringing should be done when the grapes are about one-third grown, a ring of bark about one inch wide being removed from the arm or shoot.

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